

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1821.

No. 89.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.
October 3. 86-3t

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enriched with religious and moral essays, and higher articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance at a distance, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind, yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this selfishness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

State of North Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY.

In Equity.—In the matter of Thomas Cobbs and others.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, I shall expose to sale on Monday the third day of December next, the house and lot in the city of Raleigh, known by the name of the Union Tavern, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Jeter, and formerly by capt. William Scott, situated on Fayetteville street, near the court-house. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in this place.

John S. Ellis, c. & M. E.

Raleigh, October 10, 1821. 88-6w

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of William Lickhart, esq. deceased, are informed that their notes have now become due, and they are requested to make payment without delay to William H. Phillips; and those indebted to said estate either by note or book account, are also requested to settle the same without delay with the said William H. Phillips, who is duly authorized by us to receive payments and grant discharges.

James Phillips,

John Young,

Administrators.
Oct. 9. 87-3w

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 3d instant, a small *SORREL MARE*, four years old last spring, a small blaze in her forehead extending down to her nose, shod before, two hind feet believed to be white, shoulder hurt with the saddle, tail trimmed with a knife. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that he can get her.

Joseph Faucett,

Five miles N. W. of Hillsborough.
October 10, 1821. 87-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Thursday the 25th inst., the plantation on which I now live, containing

One Hundred and Fifty-six Acres,

lying on the waters of Little river, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the road leading to Goshen. Also a good Wagon and two Horses, one yoke of Steers and Cattle, with my crop of Corn and Tobacco, and Stock of all kinds, Houses old Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

John Douglas.

Orange County, Oct. 9. 87-3w

FOR SALE.

My house and lot, on Queen street. For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821. 86-1f

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 1st day of November next there will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, (the purchaser giving bond with approved security) at the late residence of James Murray, senior, deceased.

SIX LIKELY NEGROES;

All his crop of Corn, Fodder, and Tobacco; and Stock of all kinds;

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils;

with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

All persons indebted to

said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Wm. Murray and

John Muarry,

Executors.
October 3, 1821. 86-4w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud

vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of her debt and costs of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

Fulling-Mill.

CONTINUE carrying on the Fulling Business, with the assistance of Mr. James Boyle, the well known northern bred workman, with as great despatch as possible, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. two miles }
east of Hillsborough, June 5. } —pio 95

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Faucett

vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy

vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis

vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son

vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,

David Yarbrough,

John Scott,

Thomas Clancy,

Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,
For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles
and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACLEOD, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copperplate Engravings,
And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

Subscriptions received at this office.
Aug. 15. 79-

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C.

Seven likely Negroes,

to satisfy an execution issued from the circuit court of North Carolina, against Hugh Martin & Son, in favour of Womald, Gott & Womald.

Beverly Daniel, Marshall.

By James Turner,

Deputy Marshall.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84-1s

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment before the 20th of October next; after that day all their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Garred Mills.

Chapel Hill, Sept. 17, 1821. 84-3w

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;
OR,
A Dissertation on the Harmony of
the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.
By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some
Groundless Charges.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.
A dialogue between Christophorus, Philalethes and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;
OR,
The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES
OF
The Imputation of Sin to Christ, and the
imputation of his Righteousness
to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.
BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

March 6. 86-

FOR SALE.

A second hand Backgammon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 86-



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

The committee of inquiry, appointed by the Cain Creek Agricultural Society of Orange county, N. C., having taken into consideration the depressed and languishing state of Agriculture amongst us, feel it their duty to impress upon the minds of the members of this society, and of all others who feel an interest in this first and most noble art, the importance of improvement in our system of husbandry. By the cultivation of the soil, the whole family of the earth is sustained; from this source arises the wealth of nations. Do we then give it that attention which it merits? Has not experience taught us that we cannot make much improvement under our former mode of husbandry, which has been to extract from the soil all we could, and return nothing to it—a practice which has brought poverty so near that we can plainly see and feel it? What can we do that would be more laudable and praiseworthy than to increase the product of the earth, which is the staff of life, and instruct our neighbours in the knowledge thereof? We, therefore, solicit all to take it into consideration; let it become a common cause. The improvement of agriculture is a great work, and very essential to our comforts in this life; therefore the help of all concerned is needed.

In furtherance of these views, this committee will thankfully receive communications on any subject relative to the improvement of agriculture, let them be ever so simple. The practical farmer should not be deterred from communicating information, because in writing he is not master of an elegance of style. Most agriculturalists are illiterate—this committee are illiterate; but the zeal they feel for the cause, supercedes all minor considerations. It is not theories displayed on paper in elegant language, that carries on the work of substantial improvement; it is actual experiments, judiciously made, that are required. The individuals of this committee, as well as many other members of this society, have severally laboured for the improvement of their farms; and not altogether in vain; but they find it an arduous task to make much progress, when the labour is on the shoulders of a few. We have access to many valuable authors on agriculture, and also to many reports of valuable and judicious experiments made in foreign countries; but many of these have only served to baffle us. Experience teaches us, that different soils in different climates require different treatment; it is therefore important for us to find out what treatment is most congenial to the various soils in our own climate. In this particular we have every thing to learn, and frequently may improve by our errors. Thus it will readily be perceived how necessary is a free communication of the various modes practised in the management of our different soils, with the result. Such an interchange of benefits would hasten the acquisition of a knowledge so necessary to the interests of agriculture; and being possessed of the important facts which would then be developed, by adding industry to our skill we might make rapid progress in the improvement of our farms, and thus increase our comforts and enjoyments, and add to the respectability and wealth of the state.

Those who may be pleased to communicate to this committee any improvements they have made, or any experiment which may be in any degree useful, will direct them to John Newlin, chairman, Lindey's store, N. C.

This committee have also taken into consideration the present situation of our country, and the prospect of the support of its inhabitants the ensuing year; our crops of wheat having measurably failed, and from present appearance our corn crop will not be over abundant, which must be our principal dependence, there being neither fruit nor acorns to give our hogs a start. Under these circumstances would it not be advisable for our ensuing general assembly to tax the distillation of grain suffi-

ciently high to amount nearly to a prohibition? We are of opinion that a tax on whiskey, even when we have a surplus of grain, would be sound policy. Ardent spirits is the mother of a large portion of the vice and immorality that abounds amongst us; and deprives many promising families of the comforts, and even of the necessities of life. So far as the price of it is enhanced, so far is it placed out of the reach of the habitual drunkard. We besides view it as the destroyer of the common wealth of the nation.

JOHN NEWLIN, Chairman.
8th mo. 25th, 1821.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, October 11.

The fast sailing packet ship Albion, capt. Williams, arrived this morning in 41 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondents, files of various London papers to the evening of the 30th August, Liverpool to the 31st, and Lloyd's Lists to the 28th—all inclusive.

The following summary embraces a notice of every late occurrence which appears worthy of attention.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 17th of August.—We are gratified to perceive that profound tranquility prevails in all the populous cities of Spain, and there are strong indications that political liberty and liberal principles are becoming more firmly established. The hordes of banditti, however, still prowl about through various districts, and in some instances they laugh at all the measures which the government orders against them.—On the 8th of August, a proclamation was issued by the political chief of Valencia, stating that the king had ordered 10,000 reales de Veilon to be paid to Juan Navarro, for having killed the famous Marfana, one of the chiefs of the band of Jaime Alfonso. A reward of 30,000 reales is offered for the apprehension of Jaime himself, 10,000 for that of each of the individuals who have been more than four years with him, (so long has he carried on his depredations,) and 6000 for each of the other persons who belong to the band at the publication of this notice.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of this decree, Jaime contrived to take prisoner a son of the above Juan Navarro, and he has had the insolence to send to the afflicted father, demanding 2000 piastres for the liberty of his son, assuring him that if the sum is not paid within six days, the boy (a lad of 15) shall be flayed alive! What a dreadful alternative for a poor father. He is doing his utmost to collect this enormous sum, and some generous inhabitants have contributed; and then the demand of Jaime that the father himself shall bring it to the Sierra alone, without any escort! How hazard at once the money, and the lives both of the father and the son.

The king has directed an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes. The proclamation sets forth the objects for which the extraordinary cortes is to be convened. They will be occupied with the division of the Spanish territory, and of the measures necessary to settle the political government accordingly; with the project of a decree respecting beneficial establishments; the means which the government proposes to the cortes in order to secure the tranquility and promote the welfare of America; the criminal code and the code of procedure; the reform of the tariff; the liquidation of the offices of government; the necessary means to avoid the heavy injury suffered by the nation from the circulation of false or defective foreign money; military affairs; the decree for the organization of the active militia; and the project of an organic decree as to the naval force.

The Cortes is to be installed on the 24th September, because this day can hardly fail to remind both that and other nations of the valour of the Spaniards against their foreign enemies, their constancy in adversity, their desire and purpose to live in just liberty, and their loyalty and love to the august person and family of the king.

GREECE.

This account, from the shape in which it comes, is entitled to much more credit than the other, although the other purports to be two hours later. And if it be true, the "Interlude of Grecian liberty is over, and the curtain falls again, of darkness and despotism." But we have neither time nor room to indulge in speculation.

The Greek nation is engaged in the formation of a government, to be exercised by a senate and deputies from the peninsula and various islands. Leontari, near the centre of the Morea, is chosen for the seat of government. The Turks are feeble in the Morea, but in the northern provinces their power is completely established.

The major part of the accounts are rather in favour of the Greeks. There is a fragment of an address from Germano, arch bishop of Achaia, dated Calavryta, 2d of July, announcing that the whole of Peloponnesus is in the hands of

the Greeks. Lala Dinietzana, Caritene, Phanari, Tripolitza, Calavryta, Vastiza, and Monembasia, are free under the colours of the cross. Seven hundred and twenty-four villages are besides liberated from the yoke of the Turks, who, shut up in the fortresses, must, it is said, be soon starved into a surrender. The story about a great victory gained over the Turkish fleet, was premature. At the latest dates, the fleet was on its way, with a strong force, to succour the Turks in the Morea. If the Grand Seignor should succeed through the mediation of Great Britain, to pacify the Czar, it is doubtful whether he could succeed in inducing the Asiatic hordes to return to their territory without the expected spoil, or bring the inhabitants of the Porte to witness tranquilly the reconstruction of the christian churches.—It is asserted in an article from Posen, that the Russian troops cantoned on the Duna, had broken up for the southern frontiers.

There is another report that the Divan has accepted the mediation of England. In the meantime a secret negotiation is carried on between Russia and Austria. The meeting of another congress is expected, in which will be decided the definitive existence of Greece. The three divisions of the Russian army are concentrated on the Pruth: they have their advanced posts on the extreme frontier for the purpose of watching the movements of the Ottoman forces under Jussuff Pacha. The prince Alexander Ypsilanti is placed under the surveillance of an Austrian officer. At Constantinople, conferences have taken place between the Divan and the Austrian Intermuncio, but the latter has displeased the Porte, on account of the manifest partiality displayed to the cause of Russia. The Porte leans particularly towards England; and the British ambassador has frequent conferences with the Ottoman ministers, and every thing seems to authorize the presumption, that the cabinet of St. James' has definitively declared itself mediator.

Various accounts in the German papers state, the Russian armies to be anxious for orders to enter the Turkish territory: the soldiers are inflamed with religious enthusiasm, on account of the atrocities committed by the Turks against the Greek Christians. It is declared that Constantinople must be a ticked by sea and land, and that the Greek empire must be re-established. Notwithstanding that Ypsilanti has been withdrawn from Wallachia, which was caused by the desertion of the Albanians, the insurgents remain in considerable force. In Little Wallachia almost all the convents have been fortified by them; and the Greek chiefs occupying the mountain positions near Busco. A chief-tain of very intrepid character, and well versed in warfare, is at the head of 1200 formidable warriors. The situation of the two provinces is extremely deplorable.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers had been received in London to the 18th of August. We find no extracts relating directly to the affairs of Portugal. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 11th of August, sundry despatches were read relating to the late occurrences at Brazil. They spoke of plots, and disaffections, and machinations, of a "hideous disposition," which exists to disunite the Portuguese of the two hemispheres. It appears that the Junta of Bahia have refused to act under the government of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro, or any government except directly under the king. The Cortes highly approve of this resolution, (for what reason we cannot divine.)

GERMANY.

The German papers are chiefly filled with letters and accounts, of almost every description and complexion, relating to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks. A Venice article of the 15th, says, that the king of England will proceed to that place, after his visit to his Hanoverian dominions.—It is expected his majesty will arrive about the 28th of September. Prince Esterhazy, who announced this news, has given orders for the necessary preparations at his seat of Eisenstadt, to receive George IV. on his way hither. His majesty will only make a short stay among us, as he will depart in October to return to England, taking Paris in his route thither.

There has been an affray at Dantzic, between the Jews and Christians, which was not terminated without bloodshed.

The Brussels Oracle of the 18th of August, says, that they value the property which Bonaparte placed in the different banks, at 36,000,000 francs. As to the memoirs which he wrote at St. Helena, it appears certain that there exists three copies of them; but it seems doubtful whether they will be delivered to the printer for some time to come.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples mention, that a resolution has at last been taken, to exile a certain number of persons who took a more or less distinguished part in the revolution. The list it is said, will extend to about ninety persons, including Puerio, Borelli, Arcovito, Petronelli, &c. Liberty will be given them to reside in Austria, Prussia or Russia.

The British Traveller of the evening of the 30th, in a Postscript dated at half past three o'clock, says—"We stop the press to announce the following important intelligence:

Royal Exchange—3 o'clock.

The Levant company have received an express, that the Turks have agreed to the ultimatum of Russia. Stocks have risen in consequence one per cent."

It would seem by statements in the English papers, that the king of Great Britain intends, after his return from Ireland, to visit his Hanoverian dominions, and renew the family attachments among his continental subjects. If his project should be executed, it is suggested that his majesty, under the title of count Lunebourg will visit Paris on his way. It is also expected that there will be another congress of sovereigns at which he will be present.—It is a curious circumstance in the history of the times, that the assembling of the principal sovereigns of Europe to deliberate upon and adjust the affairs of the continent, should become a matter not only of frequent but of almost regular occurrence. How long this kind of intercourse will last, it is difficult to conjecture; but whilst it continues and their councils harmonize in the manner they have hitherto done, it is apparent that the civilized world may expect to see a new code of the law of nations. So long as Russia, Austria and Prussia shall agree in their measures, and keep on hand half a million of men to execute their decrees, and punish the violations of their orders, and Great Britain and France shall stand by unconcerned spectators of what is passing, it is very apparent that the three first mentioned governments will give law to all the powers of Europe. However it is not to be expected, reasoning from all experience in the affairs of nations, and the character of governments, that such combinations can last for any great length of time.

Daily Adv.

A Warsaw article of July 20th states "it is rumoured here that a conflict has taken place between the advance guards of the Russian and Ottoman forces on the Pruth."

A letter from Nuremberg, August 11th states, that an Austrian army is concentrating on the frontiers of the Ottoman empire, which is receiving reinforcements daily. Extensive magazines are establishing in Hungary, and the exportation of corn has been prohibited. On the departure of the last courier from Vienna, it was believed that war was inevitable.

The duke of Wellington has inspected the fortifications of Diant, Namur, and Huy, and proceeded to Leige. The people there ask "why does he come here to examine our fortifications?"

Captain Low, arrived at Boston, who left St. Petersburg, August 16, informs that the talk of war with the Porte continued, as it had for two or three months. A large number of troops, including the imperial guards, had left St. Petersburg in detachments, it was said, for the frontiers. It was expected that the emperor would soon set out for the same destination.

A very beautiful girl, aged 20, named Ann Raine, of respectable parents, lately made application for a bed at a public house in Moorfields, London. Not rising in the morning, the landlord went up and burst open her door, and found her in bed apparently in a fit of insanity. She was secured and kept until her mind appeared to have become tranquil, when her attendants having left her alone for a few moments, she opened the window of her chamber, and jumped out; a height of fifty feet. She died immediately afterwards. She had been disappointed in marriage.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 24.

CONVENTION.

Review of the Address of the Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, continued.

We have proceeded in our remarks, in a cursory manner, to the concluding number of the address of the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder. A more elaborate treatment is not required. Whatever he has advanced having the appearance of argument, has been before repeatedly refuted. Throughout his whole reasoning, the cupidity of self-love has blinded his perceptions of right; and a determined endeavour to sustain the power of the eastern section of the state has rendered him deaf to the demands of justice, or the powers of argument. The following quotations comprise nearly the whole of his last number; and will not only verify what we have just said, but will serve as samples of the reasoning by which it is endeavoured to support the undue preponderance of the eastern counties. In our remarks we shall be very brief; little more being necessary than to point to the fallacy of the positions advanced.

"The constitution of North Carolina, like that of most of the states, have no provision for its future amendment. We must, therefore, look to other sources for that power. The people of the 'West' tell us, that the power is exclusively vested in the PEOPLE. This principle, we never, or are we now disposed,

to controvert. The only difference then is, how this power shall be exercised. Suppose, that the people of one part of the state, should wish a law passed by the legislature; and it should, in its wisdom, deem it inexpedient, and at variance with the interest of the state to comply with their wishes? Now, is there a man in the community, that would believe, that the people of that part of the state would have a right to enact the law themselves, and take it as the rule of their action, and also endeavour to enforce it upon others. This power has been by the constitution of the state, vested in the legislature, and this was the act of the people. Where is the difference, we would ask, as it regards the passage of a law, laying a tax on an acre of ground, or to divide a county, from that of one calling a convention? To our minds, there is none; for, if the people of one section of the state have a right, without the consent of the legislature, or what is worse, in direct opposition to its will, to do the one, they have the power to do the other."

The reasoning in the above quotation is too absurd to require refutation. If, as he acknowledges, the power to amend the constitution "is exclusively vested in the people," what authority has the legislature to exercise control over them? The members of the legislature are the representatives of the people, assembled for the purpose of enacting laws for their internal government, and the regulation of their affairs. They have no powers but those which are delegated to them by the people, and expressed in the constitution. If the constitution had been silent on the subject of its amendment, the right would of course have remained with the people, uninfluenced by the legislature; the people therefore would even in that case, have had the right of calling a convention. It is not, however, from inference only that we are to seek for the support of our position; the constitution is not silent on this important particular. We have before shown, by a reference to our Bill of Rights, that the makers of this instrument were careful to secure to their descendants this most valuable of their privileges.

The advocates of the convention forget, in the ardor of their pursuit, that the constitution of this state, is a compact between the different parties thereof; and, while each party thereto is bound by the most sacred ties to observe its principles, and stipulations, inviolable, that it requires a majority of the parties thereto to alter, or amend the same. Now then, we would ask, who are the parties to this compact? Must not the answer be, the people of the different counties, as represented by the provisions of the contract? And we will ask, if it was not intended by the parties to the instrument, that each party, or in other words, that the small counties, should have the same influence, and the same power, as the large? Thus, the advocates of the 'west,' do not pretend to deny; for its denial would be too absurd, and would shew that they are without plausibility, as well as without justice. They, if we are correct, that each county in the state is a separate and distinct party to the constitution, the people of the "west," must destroy their own principles, if they say, that less than a majority of all the counties in the state, expressed by their representatives, can authorize to alter or amend the constitution. By way of elucidation. By the constitution of the United States, the state of Delaware, or Rhode Island, as it regards its amendment, has the same voice as the large states of Virginia, and New York; yet there would be as much reason for the two latter states to claim a preponderance over the two former, as for the county of Rowan to claim it over that of New-Hanover.

In the above quotation our readers can see a specimen of the reasoning used by the opponents of a convention; the flimsy cobweb texture of which cannot escape the observation of any unprejudiced mind. The several states composing this Union were originally separate and distinct governments, totally independent of each other; therefore each state could properly be considered as a distinct party to the compact which formed this Union. But in this respect counties in a state possess no analogy. The counties never were independent sovereignties, and therefore could not enter into such a compact. The constitution of the state is formed for the benefit of the individuals composing the state, to regulate their government, and to secure their liberty and happiness. Every individual is a party to the compact, and a majority of these individuals, if dissatisfied with the terms of this compact, can "alter or abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." But, we would ask the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, from what source did the counties of this state obtain the corporate capacity he has ascribed to them? From what rule of right should one citizen of Washington claim equal privileges with six in Rowan? Yet the Recorder would argue, that because of the divisions which have been made for convenience or by accident 4000 inhabitants in the former county should have an equal voice in the government with 26,000 in the latter. But it is not difficult to perceive the motive he has in view in thus endeavouring to prove an analogy between the counties and the states. He is conscious that if the question is left to the people, a large majority would be against him;

the adoption of republican principles into our government would transfer the power from the eastern counties to its rightful owners; a citizen of Rowan would be placed upon an equality with a citizen of New Hanover.

"We venture to say, that as far as precedent goes, both in and out of the state, as well as from the principles of our government, that the legislature must be the only source through which the people of the west can expect a convention."

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder has made so many references to the constitution of the United States, that we presume he has had it before him; if so, how could he have overlooked a provision which is directly in opposition to what he has here "ventured to say." The fifth article of this constitution says, that on the application of two thirds of the several states congress shall call a convention. Nor is the "principles of our government," "both in and out of the state" less opposed to his position. We have not the constitutions of the several states before us, to enable us to point out the particular clauses in each asserting the powers of the people; but there is a clause in the preamble to the constitution of one of the states, renowned for her republican principles—a clause so congenial to the feelings and pride of freemen, so consolatory to the rights of man, that it cannot be forgotten. "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

The clauses in our own constitution, asserting the same principles, we have already too often quoted to render a repetition necessary at this time. Indeed this right of the people to modify and regulate their government is so closely interwoven with the public institutions of all the states, that no one but for sinister motives would at this day attempt to controvert it. It must be acknowledged by all that this important right is vested in the people, and them only. As the legislature have no right to alter the constitution without the consent of the people; so they have no right to refuse to the people the privilege of calling a convention whenever it appears to be the wish of the majority. The members of the legislature are appointed to execute the public will, not to control it.

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder concludes his address to the 'east' with the following emphatic words, the importance of which has induced him to put them in capitals.

"LET THE PEOPLE, IF THEY WANT A CONVENTION, ELECT THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOUR OF IT, TO REPRESENT THEM IN THE ASSEMBLY."

The legislature is the strong hold in which repose all their hopes; the bulwark behind which they are resolved to defend the many superior advantages they now possess, to the last extremity. By such subtleties will they attempt to drown the voice of the people. "Let the people, if they want a convention, elect those who are in favour of it!" And will they then be heard? The counties of Orange, Rowan and Lincoln contain a population of 67,648; and are in favour of a convention; yet their voice is drowned by the counties of New Hanover, Chowan and Washington, containing a population of only 20,716! We are nevertheless sneeringly told, "let the people, if they want a convention, elect those who are in favour of it, to represent them in the assembly!" But the people can no longer be deceived by such futile expedients; they know too well the value of their liberties, and will not relinquish them "upon the bare say so of the east." If our eastern brethren were really desirous of ascertaining the wishes of the people on the question of a convention; if their breasts were warmed with the generous and patriotic blood which thrilled through the veins of their fathers, and urged them to the sacrifice of every thing to secure the blessings of civil liberty and the prosperity of their country; they would not say, "Let the people, if they want a convention, elect those who are in favour of it," but, IF THE PEOPLE WANT A CONVENTION, LET THEM EXPRESS THEIR WISHES ON THEIR TICKET AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

From the Western Carolinian.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE WEST:

Permit me, deeply interested in the great convention question which at this time agitates the western section of the state, to suggest the only mode by which you may obtain your just and equal rights. Be no longer deluded with the vain hope that the legislature of North Carolina will aid you in the call of a convention. How long have you been amused with this bauble,—this tub for the whale? The journals of that body will tell you. Year after year your representatives have honestly and faithfully exerted themselves to obtain this desirable object but all in vain. Our brethren in the east, feeling power, and well knowing it must pass away on a convention being called, have overlooked and set at naught the great principles of our government, to wit: equal representation; and are determined, at all hazards, to lord it over the West. Let then the West take care of itself. I would advise that each county in the state, that is friendly to this great object, should form corresponding committees to consult with each other, and lay some plan for each county to send a given number of representatives to meet at some particular place, to take into their most serious consideration the difficulties under which we labor.

ONE OF YOU.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, Oct. 13, 1821.

Since our last publication 5 persons, white and black, have died with the prevailing fever—three whites and two blacks. No new case of fever has occurred for the last two days.

By order,

THOMAS CALLENDER, Town Clerk.

The following deaths are announced in the Cape Fear Recorder of the 13th inst.

On the Sound, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Harriet B. Taylor, wife of Mr. John A. Taylor.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. Peabody.

On the 11th inst. Miss Eliza Lee.

On the same day a child of Mr. C. Freeland, all of the prevailing fever.

On the 12th inst. at the Sound, Mrs. Ripsey, wife of Mr. Joseph Ripsey, jun. On the 6th inst. at Castle Heines, Eliza Jane, infant daughter of Mr. James H. Simms.

The State House.—We have pleasure in stating, that the improvements of our capital are in such forwardness that there is no longer any doubt our legislature will be comfortably accommodated at their approaching session. It is true, that no part of the building will be finished (the time would not admit of it) but it will be placed in such a state as to afford every convenience for transacting the business of the legislature, and give an idea of what it will be when completed.

We will not attempt to give any thing like a correct description of the building, but will just mention, that the senate chamber is in a circular form, to contain two rows of desks and chairs (each member having a desk and chair) the one row elevated a little above the other, with a commodious gallery, supported by twelve pillars of the Greek Ionic order. The common hall is of a semi-circular form to contain four rows of desks and chairs arranged as in the senate, with a gallery and vaulted ceiling, supported by a peristyle of columns of the same order. The Rotunda, surmounted by a dome, which is to be the receptacle of the cenotaph of Washington, occupies the centre of the building. The offices of the clerks of the two houses are on the east side of the rotunda, convenient to the legislative halls, and the conference room is on the opposite side. In the upper story are four committee rooms, two on each side of the rotunda. The main entrances to the building are from the east and west. The grand stair-cases leading to the legislative chambers are at the east end, in the west end are two stair-cases leading to the galleries, and two committee rooms. The rooms on the ground floor formerly occupied by the treasurer, comptroller and secretary, are at present used as work-rooms, and have yet undergone no alteration.

Register.

Upon receiving official information at the navy department, of the death of commodore Alexander Murray, senior officer of the navy of the United States, who died at his residence near Philadelphia, on the 6th inst. we understand that orders were immediately issued to the several commanding naval officers, commanders of navy yards, and the commandant of marines, requiring them, respectively, to pay to the memory of that gallant officer the ceremonies usual on such occasions, viz: of firing minute guns, displaying flags at half mast, wearing crape on the left arm, &c.

Nat. Int.

The death of Commodore Murray leaves Commodore Rodgers the oldest officer in our navy. The list of Captains whose commissions bear date anterior to the late war, now stands thus:

Rodgers, Barron, Bainbridge, Tingey, Stewart, Hull, Chauncey, Shaw, Dept. Norfolk Herald.

The Franklin, 74, has sailed from the port of New-York, bound on a cruise which, it is said, will occupy at least two years. She is, from all we can understand, as fully manned and as well found a ship as ever put to sea.

Baltimore, October 8.

Horrid Murder!—A coroner's inquest was held in Bond street, Fell's Point, at the house of Mr. John Hamilton, on Friday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, by Lambert Thomas, Esq. over the body of Miss Ann Hamilton, aged about 15 years.—The verdict of the jury was that "she came to her death by a pistol ball shot at her by Joseph Thompson, first mate of the hermaphrodite brig Leopard, the ball entering her head behind the right ear, and penetrating into the brain."

As far as the circumstances of this distressing affair have come to our knowledge, it appears that the father of the young lady, about 7 o'clock in the evening, came home—he passed through the parlour in which Thompson and the young lady were sitting. A short time afterwards, while the father and mother were above stairs, they heard their daughter cry out, "My God! Thompson is going to shoot me!" Alarmed at the expression, they were in the act of descending the stairs, when the report of a pistol was heard—and the mother, who came down first, received her daughter in her arms at the bottom. She was found shot in the head as stated above, and instantly expired—Before the father could pass by his wife and daughter, Thompson had raised another pistol to his own (Thompson's) head, and discharged it. He instantly fell on the floor, but from the after report of the surgeon who extracted the ball from his head, we learn that the deed was not followed by the mortal consequences intended. Thompson was soon placed in the watch house, and on Saturday morning committed to gaol.

The cause which led to the commission of this dreadful act we understand to be briefly this—Thompson, who boarded in the house, had evinced an affection for the young lady, which was not, it is said, reciprocated on her part; and under the supposition that she was more favorably disposed towards another, he determined to destroy both her life and his own.—Since the murder he has maintained an obstinate silence on all questions put to him.

[American.]

Extract of a letter received by the schooner Eliza, Capt. Williams, from a Gentleman to a commercial House in this City—dated

Matanzas, 27th Sept. 1821.

Three horrible events have just taken place. Three American vessels—two of them coming in, viz. the brig John Smith, and the schooner Milo, of Bristol—the other the sloop Collector, of Rhode Island bound out, HAVE BEEN CAPTURED at the entrance of this harbour, by a launch fitted out here! and manned by nine villains; viz. one Portuguese, six Spaniards and two Englishmen. They killed the captain and two men of the schr. and then ordered her to the northward—they murdered all the crew of the brig, opened their entrails, hanged them by the ribs to the masts, and afterwards set fire to the vessel and all were consumed.

The sloop was more fortunate—the pirates contented themselves with severely beating the crew and plundering her of the most valuable articles on board—they then collected the combustibles and set them on fire and left her, hoping as in the case of the brig, to consume vessel and crew together, but these fortunately had strength sufficient to take to her long boat, and have safely got back to Matanzas.

On their arrival they applied to the Governor for protection, and after some delay, he allowed the Americans in the place to arm in pursuit of the pirates. Three boats full set out in quest of them, and after a cruise of 36 hours, have just returned without success.

The above account is not entirely correct. None of the crew of the schr. Milo were murdered, as appears from the following article, which we copy from a New York paper.

More Piracy.—The schooner Milo, arrived at Bath, (Maine) reports that on the 20th ult. 16 hours out, the pan of Matanzas bearing S. W. 10 miles, was boarded by a row boat from the shore, manned with ten men armed with muskets, swords, pistols and knives—they cut and knocked down several of the crew, and drove every man below—having left two men on board the remainder boarded the brig Mechanic, Purrington, of Portland, (which was in company) and remained on board about 4 hours—they then returned to the Milo, and robbed the captain of his money, \$20, watch and clothing, several articles from the crew, all the cabin stores, and nearly every thing that was moveable—they then left the schooner and proceeded towards the shore. Captain Cushing saw three of the men in Matanzas, and also the boat, which was 25 or 30 feet long, and was carried out in February last from Baltimore, in the schooner Iris, of that place.

A robbery was lately committed in Alabama, on a Mr. Ross, who was employed by the Tombeckbe Bank to car-

ry upwards of \$100,000 of the public funds to the U. S. branch Bank at Savannah. The amount stolen was \$6075, and a description of the bills taken has been published.—Nat. Int.

Dreadful Accident.—A boy nine years of age, son of Mr. Tolfrey, in Upper Canada, while amusing himself with a loaded gun, pulled the trigger, and, dreadfully relate, lodged the contents in the body of his mother.—The unfortunate woman expired two hours after.

At the Hartford, (Conn.) County Fair, last week, several Bonnets of ingenious fabric, both of grass and straw, were produced. Miss Woodhouse, of Wethersfield, again obtained the premium for the best article of this kind, which was consequently sold to a gentleman from Savannah for 30 dollars.

Proposals are issued in Charleston, (S. C.) for publishing, by subscription, Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War, with sketches of the characters of the principal men of that period. The editor of the Southern Patriot says, that work will, from the opportunities and connexion of the writer, form an interesting collection.

Self-loading Cart.—Mr. David Newlin, of Virginia, has invented a cart for removing earth, which, according to the certificates which he has published, with one man and two pair of oxen, "can move from the hill and put in the valley as much earth in one day as six men can do with the same teams and two carts, with shovels to load them." The cart "usually loads itself so as to be heaped, and we have no doubt then contains as much earth as will be 1 1/2 cubic yards when compacted, equal to 5040 lbs. or 2 1/2 tons. In favorable ground it will load itself in going the distance of about 44 yards; and when, from the point at which the loading commences, to the place of deposit, the distance does not exceed 70 yards, it will make about 12 loads in an hour."

[Boston D. Adv.]

A MAMMOTH HOG.—Weight, 135 lbs. Is now exhibited at Mr. E. Green's tavern, Trenton, New-Jersey. This animal was raised in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer county, state of New-York. She is two years and ten months old the 8th of October, 1821, and measures 7 feet 7 inches round the body, and 10 feet 2 inches in length.

MILITARY EXHIBITIONS.

Sensible and well informed men differ in opinion as to the expediency of military exhibitions. But truth never suffers from quiet investigation, and military laurels, and military fame, will be objects of higher ambition if they are found, in times of peace in these United States, to be so perfectly compatible with the genius of our civil and our political institutions, as to require these displays, so expensive to the time and industry of the people. And this is the true ground on which this subject should be placed.

It is vain to defend them on the general ground of the expediency of holidays. If such days must be allowed, let the military character of their festivities be laid aside. It is a spirit of too powerful influence on our political relations, our civil institutions, on the imagination and feelings of our children, to be mingled with our pleasures and amusements. In despotic governments, where the people are kept in awe by military power, or where national existence depends on military strength; in regal governments, where amusements and shows and festivals enter largely into the scheme of national policy, in such cases, perhaps, military exhibitions are expedient. But in a free government, where it is desirable to inform rather than amuse the people, and instruct them in principles of civil liberty rather than to lead them from such investigation, military exhibitions are not harmless merely but they operate injuriously on individual feeling and national character.

[Boston Galaxy.]

Died, lately, at his lonely hovel among the hills, 12 miles S. E. from Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. ——— Wilson, who for many years endeavoured to be a solitary recluse from the society of men, except as far as was necessary for his support. His retirement was principally occasioned by the melancholy manner of the death of his sister, by which his reason was also partially affected. She had been condemned to die near Philadelphia, for a crime committed in the hope of concealing her shame from the world, and the day of execution was appointed. In the mean time, her brother used his utmost means to obtain her pardon from the governor. He had succeeded, and his horse foamed and bled as he spurred him homeward. But an unpropitious rain had swelled the stream; he was compelled to pace the bank with bursting brain, and gaze upon the rushing waters that threatened to blast his only hope! At the earliest moment that a ford was practicable, he dashed through, and arrived at the place of execution just in time to see the last struggles of his sister! This was the fatal blow. He retired into the hills of Dauphin county—employed himself in making grindstones—was very exact in his ac-

counts, but observed frequently to be estranged; and one morning was found dead by a few of the neighbors, who had left him the evening previous in good health.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would beg leave to inform those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, that we must have money. In commencing this establishment and continuing it for near two years, we have necessarily incurred considerable expense, for the reimbursement of which we must look to our subscribers. A little reflection will show them the necessity of a compliance, a punctual compliance, with our terms. The payment of one dollar and a half every six months from our subscribers, would scarcely be felt by them, whilst it would enable us to deal justly with all men, and proceed with additional alacrity in the prosecution of our duties. But instead of this punctual payment, we have on our list many subscribers who have been in arrears for six and twelve months, nay, many who have not yet paid us any thing. Could we induce them to reflect a little, we should not in vain appeal to their justice, to their liberality; and to this important particular we must beg their attention. It is a matter so self-evident, that it is needless to repeat to them that we must have money—PEACEABLY IF WE CAN—BUT FORCEFULLY IF WE MUST!

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
October 17	56	62	60
18	49	56	57
19	44	51	55
20	41	48	56
21	55	68	72
22	56	74	77
23	56	68	69

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Camp Meeting at Hawfields Meeting house, on Saturday night the 14th instant, a Sorrel Mare, mane and tail of a light colour, about five feet two inches high, five years old last spring; a white sp. on her forehead about the size of a dollar; had on a plated bit snaffle bridle and martingale, a saddle with plated stirrups, behind which was tied a light drab coloured great coat with a large cape, lined with green baze. A store was broken open about 10 miles from the meetinghouse on Saturday evening, and a person by the name of John Moore, is missing, and is supposed to have taken the mare. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, of rather a dark complexion; a large head of hair, very black; large whiskers; and a ring worm all round his face, dark eyes. Had on when he left here very ragged clothing, and took with him a pair of cassimere pantaloons of a gray colour, large legs; and two coats, one a mix coat, tolerably well worn, and the other a blue bombazette long tailed coat, half worn. No other clothing recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that she may be obtained.

James Strayhorn,

Five miles east of Hillsborough.

Orange county, Oct. 19. 89—3w

The editors of the Western Carolinian will please give the above three insertions, and forward their account to this office.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received a part of their, fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery and Groceries,

and in a day or two will receive an extensive assortment, which will make their stock complete. Their customers and the public are invited to call and examine them.

P. S. We have on consignment, and for sale 3 barrels Brown Sugar, and 4 barrels Apple Brandy.

October 17, 1821.

88—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are positively forbid to employ old John Alves or Moses Strudwick, without a permit from me in writing, or to pay them any money for work done.—Those offending may expect the law enforced if discovered.

J. Webb.

October 16, 1821.

88—2w

NOTICE.

I FORWARN all persons trading for a note of hand given by me to Sterling Harris, Esq. bearing date the 28th of July last, for sixty dollars; Stephen and Samuel Clement as securities, test by Moses Leathers, jun. as the said note was obtained from me without any consideration; therefore, I am determined not to pay the amount of said note.

John T. Clement.

October 4, 1821.

87—3w

LATELY PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The Young Communicant's Catechism,

By the Rev. John Willison.

WITH Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,

By the Rev. Asahel Green, D. D.

October 3.

86—t

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

On Monday the first inst. WILLIAM CARROLL took the oath of office as governor and commander in chief in and over the state of Tennessee, for the two years ensuing. From his message, which was transmitted to both houses of the general assembly on the day following, we shall present our readers with a few extracts, as relating to subjects of more general interest.

A property or valuation law has found many advocates in several of the states; and in this state we have known some who have been warm friends to such a measure. In some cases such a law might be beneficial; but in the far largest portion we are clearly of opinion that it would operate to the injury of the community. In his message governor Carroll adverts to two laws as proposed on this subject—one for fixing a value on property, and upon its being exposed for sale, if some fixed proportion of its value be not offered, it should be at the option of the creditor either to take it at that proportion, or to wait for a time, to be ascertained by law, upon being secured by its debtor—the other, to stay executions in the first instance for a given time, upon the creditor's being secured. On these he makes the following remarks:

"But the great questions, with respect to both of these, laws remain unanswered. Are they constitutional? Are they consistent with the permanent interests and respectability of the state? That the legislature can constitutionally regulate the mode of recovery, and prolong the time for payment allowed to judgment debtors, as to contracts made after the passage of a law, I find among legal characters there is no doubt. But there seems to be some difference of opinion as to contracts made previously. The better opinion seems to me to be, that such a law does impair the obligation of pre-existing contracts, and injures the creditor by operating retroactively; and, of course, that it is unconstitutional. From the best view of the subject which I have taken, I am also well satisfied, that such laws would not advance the real interests and character of the state. And their tendency to benefit, in a majority of instances, even the debtors themselves for whose relief they would be passed, is, when we consult experience, and look to the nature of man, at least extremely questionable. Such is the procrastinating disposition of the human race, that, when the evil day can be deferred it is rarely thought of until it again arrives with accumulated calamity.—The unfortunate debtor is raised for a moment by a stay or a reprieve, but, at every new plunge, he sinks deeper into the mire—and, in all probability carries with him, the second or third time, two or three of his unsuspecting neighbors, who, trusting to his over sanguine calculations have incautiously become his security."

The issuing of paper money as a measure of relief in our present difficulties, is a favourite expedient with many. The governor enumerates many evils which would result from a resort to such a measure; and gives it as the conviction of past experience, "that in nine cases out of ten they served to increase the difficulties they were intended to remedy." From all which he deduces the following conclusion, which cannot be too forcibly impressed on our minds:

"The cultivation of industrious habits and the practice of rigid economy are the only means by which individuals generally can be relieved from pecuniary embarrassments. A determination on the part of the people, to promote agriculture and domestic or household manufactures, and to lessen the consumption of foreign goods of every description, will soon relieve the most of the community from the present pressure."

With respect to their banks and the resumption of specie payments, he recommends a mild, yet energetic policy, as better suited to the condition of the country; and we recommend to the consideration of our general assembly whether a similar provision would not be politic with regard to our banks. He thus remarks:

"The course which suggests itself to my mind as being the least exceptionable, and best calculated to promote the permanent interest of the state, would be to call upon the different banks for a report of their situation upon oath, and at the same time to appoint a committee or committees to examine into the state of their business. If they be found to

merit the confidence of the people, I would suggest that at this time no proceedings should be instituted against them, for the breach of their contracts contained in their charters; but, that in concert with them, and with their express assent, a day should be named, sufficiently distant to enable them to prepare for it without injury to the community, when they should all be required to commence specie payments under the penalties which the state has in its power to enforce—and it would be worthy of enquiry, whether a partial resumption of specie payment for small sums might not begin at an earlier day, than that fixed upon for general payment. By this course you will evince a disposition not to injure either the banks or the debtor class, while, on the other hand, you will show to the note holders that you are deeply sensible of their rights and that they shall not be long withheld.—The community will see in a course of this kind a disposition not only on the part of the government, but of the banks also, to give to the country as soon as possible a sound and durable currency. Confidence will be restored. The present exorbitant rate of exchange will diminish—private capital will be loaned at moderate interest. The country will be gradually relieved from embarrassment; and a wholesome state of thing will ensue."

The importance of a well regulated criminal code will be acknowledged by every reflecting friend of man, and is a subject which has strong claims on the attention also of our legislature. The following are his remarks:

"The great objects of punishment are the reformation of the offender and the prevention of crime. The plan that will best advance these objects ought certainly to be adopted.—To the attainment of the latter end nothing so much conduces as certainty in punishment, and it is worthy of serious and anxious enquiry, whether a more lenient scale of punishment, bearing a just proportion to the magnitude of each offence, would not better answer the purposes than the present system. Under it, it is almost impossible to convict a criminal however enormous a crime he may have committed. Such is the tenderness of jurors, that, when the life of a fellow creature is at stake, an equitable is too apt to follow the discovery of a single circumstance in mitigation of the offence.—There is no mode of punishment at which the reflecting mind so powerfully revolts, as whipping, cropping and branding. They never fail to have a bad effect on society and on the culprit. They are looked upon by the bystanders first with disgust, and then with indifference. The offender who has lost his character at a whipping post, having lost all that is valuable feels insensible to infamy, and a spirit of revenge against the whole community, by whose laws he has been punished, stimulates him to the commission of new outrages. This consequence is avoided by private punishment. Nothing has so great a tendency to bend and overcome the stubborn and unruly passions of our nature, as solitary imprisonment, coarse diet and hard labour. These considerations prompt me to recommend, that a penitentiary or state prison be erected for the punishment of offenders. It ought to be built at first on a small scale. Additions can be made as necessity shall require."

On the interesting subject of education he has the following remarks:

"The general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people, is an object so consistent with the principles of our government, that it has a strong claim on the attention of legislative bodies. Some of the older states have so adapted their system to the various conditions of society, that every member of the community may acquire a common English education, and when we reflect that genius and mental energy are as often found in the midst of poverty and obscurity as among the rich and well born," there is every motive for the patriot and statesman so to direct his efforts, as to place within the reach of the poor as well as the wealthy the means of education. What is the state of our school funds? I would repeat the recommendation of my predecessor that these subjects be energetically enquired into by your body at the present session."

The conclusion of the message of governor Carroll forcibly applies itself to us at this time, while the conflicting interests of the eastern and western sections of our state has a tendency to engender feelings of enmity in the indi-

viduals of our assembly. It is in these words:

"But although there may be opposition to measures which may be proposed, that opposition should be tempered with moderation. Citizens of the same state—brothers of the same family—we should strive not to loosen the ties of fraternal affection by sectional jealousies. Actuated by this spirit, we may hope for the smiles of that superintending providence in whose hands is the fate of states and empires."

LINES

On the Agricultural Exhibition, at Hartford, October, 1821.

See—from the sterile soil enrich'd with care,
From verdant borders of the fruitful plain,
From lowly plants—from trees that wave in air,
From long-drawn vistas bright with golden grain,
From the fair range of cultur'd earth's domain,
When o'er her breast the plenteous harvest

"springs,
Hills fresh with dew—or valleys soft with rain,
Her varied tribute Agriculture brings
To cheer the heart of man and praise the
King of kings.

As when Judea's kings for solemn feast
Vast herds requir'd from willing subjects
hands

To Levites' knife, or sacrificing priest,
They poured innumerable from the fertile
lands;

So now they throng in multifarious bands—
Bleat not ye flocks—nor shrink ye lowering
train,

No altar's rites your sinless blood demands,
Led by the kind hand of the gentle swain,
Behold the peaceful sports of Ceres' boun-
teous reign.

Haste!—Speed the Plough!—Upturn with glit-
tering share
The deep drawn furrow.—Ye who scornful
view

Toil's hardy sons in manly effort dare,
Bear hence your sneer—this scene is not for
you—

Hence—to the listless, enervated crew,
With silken forms by woe diseases riven,
Whose pride withholds from industry its due;
Think ye, a life to useful labour given
Not more than sloth's dull sleep shall please
the eye of Heaven?

From the True American.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

"Women should from their infancy be accustomed to have the direction of some department in their father's house; they should keep the accounts, learn to purchase the various articles used in house-keeping, and know how each may be employed to the most advantage; meanwhile care must be taken that economy degenerate not into avarice; explain the folly of this passion, remind them that it increases with age, that it is very disgraceful, and that a prudent woman should only endeavor by a frugal and diligent life to avoid the shame attached to prodigality and extravagance."

"It is necessary to curtail all useless expences in order to be more liberal in acts of benevolence, charity, and friendship. Frequently that which costs most at first, is ultimately cheapest, and it is a general good management, not a mean parsimony, that is truly profitable. Do not fail to represent the folly of those women, who eagerly save a wax-candle, while they suffer themselves to be cheated by their stewards in objects of importance."

Fontenay.

"Would mothers instead of having their daughters instructed in many trifling accomplishments, employ them in plain work and housewifery, and allow them sufficient exercise in the open air, they would both make them more healthy mothers and more useful members of society. I am no enemy to genteel accomplishments, but would have them only considered as secondary, and always disregarded when they impair the health."

Buchan.

"The management of domestic affairs is certainly the proper business of women, and, unfashionably rustic as such an assertion may be thought, it is certainly not beneath the dignity of any lady, however high her rank, to know how to educate her children, to govern her servants, to order an elegant table with economy, and to manage her whole family with prudence, regularity, and method; if in these she is defective, whatever may be her attainments in any other kind of knowledge, she will act out of character, and by not moving in her proper sphere, become rather an object of ridicule than of approbation."

Pennington.

"The original purpose for which the female sex were created is said, you know, to have been providing

man with a help-mate; yet it is perhaps that notion of a wife, which least occupies the imagination in the season of courtship. Be assured, however, that as an office for life, its importance stands extremely high to one whose situation does not place him above the want of such aid, and fitness for it should make a leading consideration in his choice. Romantic ideas of domestic felicity will infallibly in time, give way to the true state of things which will show that a large part of it must arise from well-ordered affairs, and an accumulation of petty comforts and conveniences. A clean and quiet fire-side, regular and agreeable meals, decent apparel, a house managed with order and economy, ready for the reception of a friend or the accommodation of a stranger, as skillful as well as an affectionate nurse in time of sickness: All these compose a very considerable part of what the nuptial state was intended to afford us, and without them no charms of person or understanding will long continue to bestow delight.—The arts of housewifery should be regarded as professional to the woman who intends to become a wife; and to select one for that station who is destitute of them, however otherwise accomplished, is as absurd as it would be to choose for your lawyer or physician a man who excelled in every thing rather than in law or physic. Let me remark too that knowledge and good will are not the only requisites for the office of a helper. It demands a certain energy both of body and mind, which is less frequently met with among the females of the present age than might be wished. Akin to an unnerve frame of body is that shrinking timidity of mind and excessive nicety of feeling which is too much encouraged under the notion of female delicacy. That this is carried beyond all reasonable bounds in modern education, can scarcely be doubted by one who considers what exertions of fortitude and self-command are continually required in the course of female duty. One who views society closely, and in its interior as well as its exterior, will know that occasions of alarm, suffering, and disgust, come much more frequently in the way of women than men. To them belong all the offices about the weak, the sick, and the dying. When the house becomes a scene of wretchedness from any cause, the man often runs abroad, and the woman must stay at home and face the worst. All this takes place in cultivated society, and in classes of life above the common level. In a savage state, and in the lower conditions, women are compelled to undergo even the most laborious as well as the most disagreeable task. If nature then has made them so weak in temper and constitution as many suppose, she has not suited means to ends with the foresight we generally discover in her plans.

"I confess myself decidedly of the opinion of those who would rather form the two sexes to a resemblance of character than contrast them. Virtue, wisdom, presence of mind, patience, vigor, capacity, application, are not sexual qualifications; they belong to mankind—to all who have duties to perform, or evils to endure. It is surely a most degrading idea of the female sex, that they must owe their influence to trick and finery, to counterfeit or real weakness. They are too essential to our happiness to need such arts; too much of the pleasure and of the business of the world depends upon them to give reason for apprehension that we shall cease to join partnership with them. Let them aim at excelling in the qualities peculiarly adapted to the parts they have to act, and they may be excused from affected languor and coquetry. We shall not think them less amiable for being our best helpers."

Aikin.

BOLDNESS.

Though I never expect to possess much boldness and independency of character, yet I cannot but highly admire this character in others. But I especially admire it in the ministers of the gospel: though unhappily, few ministers in our day possess it. The following is an example worthy of imitation. Mr. —, the Evangelist, in the N. England states, and who has been very remarkably successful in his labors, has often met with much opposition, and still more ridicule. He was once preaching in a town where there was considerable attention to the subject of religion, when the opposers agreed to have a ball, and chose Mr. — first manager. The evening arrives—the party assembles—and to their astonishment, Mr. — among the rest. As

they gave the joke, so they could not but receive one. As Mr. — was the first manager, he was requested to lead out the dance agreeable to custom. The man of God replied, "that he made it a practice in all his business, first to ask the blessing of Heaven on his undertakings; and if it would be agreeable to the company, he would like to do so at this time." No objection being made Mr. — proposed to kneel, as that was the most proper method to worship the Deity. The white pantaloons and ball dresses all kissed the floor, Mr. — was very earnest and solemn in prayer—for the spirit of God was present. He arose; nothing more was said about dancing—a Bible was produced—the ball became a conference—and very many retired with aching hearts—of whom numbers became Christians!—This was literally defeating the enemy with his own weapons. The righteous are bold as a Lion.

PERSEVERANCE ILLUSTRATED.

King Robert Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, being out one day, reconnoitering the enemy, lay at night in a barn belonging to a royal cottager. In the morning still reclining his head on the pillow of straw he beheld a spider climbing up a beam of the roof. The insect fell to the ground, but immediately made a second essay to ascend. This attracted the notice of the hero, who, with regret, saw the spider fall a second time from the same eminence. It made a third unsuccessful attempt. Not without a mixture of concern and curiosity, the monarch beheld the insect twelve times baffled in its aim; but the thirteenth essay crowned with success; it gained the summit of the barn, when the king, starting from his couch, exclaimed, "This despicable insect has taught me perseverance; I will follow its example. Have I not been twelve times defeated by the enemy's superior force? On one more fight hangs the independence of my country." In a few days his anticipations were fully realised, by the glorious result to Scotland of the battle of Bannockburn.

A young gentleman having occasion to ask a lady for the snuffers across the table, addressed her in the following truly emphatic and enamoured strain:—Most beautiful, accomplished, and charming lady, will your ladyship, by an unmerited and undeserved condescension of your infinite goodness, please to extend to your most obsequious devoted and very humble servant, that pair of ignipotent digesters, that I may exsperate the excrecences of this nocturnal cylindric luminary in order that the refulgent brilliancy may dazzle the vision of our ocular optics more potently.

CURIOUS SERMON.

George Washington Webb, solicits the serious and candid attention of each of his customers, who are indebted to him for more than one quater's newspapers, to that portion of scripture, which may be found recorded in the latter clause of the 8th chapter of the Gospel according to St Matthew—"Pay me what thou owest."

In discoursing from these words, it is the intention of the preacher to make no division of his matter—to have nothing to do with notes except bank notes—and to treat the subject neither logically, metaphysically, nor scripturally, nor religiously, nor morally, nor physically—but peremptorily!—As he has a mortal aversion to long winded people, ever since he began to collect newspaper accounts, he will be as brief as a lawyer's summons, and leaving his text to explain itself, come to the improvement.

Beloved brethren! hearken unto me and attend to the words of my mouth! Pay the Printer quickly, when thou art in the way with him—lest at any time the Printer deliver thy account to the attorney, and the attorney bring thee before the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.

Those who extravagantly extol the superiority of the ancients, should consider that among them they had not a linen shirt or knew the benefits of a pair of spectacles.